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When the Democratic professional has Taith he offers to back it with his money in Indiana. He is not doing it this year.

How many Indiana postmasters hav been enrolled in the Hoke Smith corps footpads to sandbag the unsuspecting of pensioner?

While there are one or two good men on the Democratic county ticket, every trame on the Republican ticket is that of a

The prospects in Indiana for a sweeping Republican victory were never so bright but to make it sure every Republican mus tio his level best.

Is there basis for the rumor that Chairman Taggart has caused the railway postal clerks whose headquarters are in this city to call and "see" him?

There never has been an election in which every citizen was so much interested on his own account, as it involves questions of the home and the pocket.

When taxpayers appeal to the law stop the corrupt contracts of county com missioners, as they have done in Marion county, it is time to "turn the rascals out,"

The outpouring of the people to listen to General Harrison yesterday is but another Indication that this is a Republican year in Indiana as in every Northern State. The like of it was never witnessed

It is the consensus of opinion on the par of Republicans who have taken an active part in the work in this city that the Re publican outlook has greatly improved Marion county during the past week.

Whatever may be said of other branche of business, political trade is lively with the Populists. They are dickering with Democrats, Prohibitionists and Anarchists wherever they can hope to get a little ad-

The man who boasts that he votes for the best men regardless of party must vote this year for the whole Republican ticket In Marion county-county officers, judges and members of the Legislature, or cas suspicions on his capacity to judge who are

The Macedonian appeal of Chairman Faulkner, of the Democratic congressional committee, is a practical admission that the control of the next House may depend on the result in New York State Considering the torn-up condition of th Democracy in that State this is a surprising confession of weakness.

From the way the Democrats are pouring money and speakers into Chairman Wilson's district they are evidently alarmed. They have reason to be. Mr. Wilson's plurality over the Republican candidate two years ago was only 1,057, and he had barely a majority of all the votes cast. If the percentage of Republican gains in the district is anything like as great as it has been in other States that have voted Mr Wilson will be defeated.

Mr. Henry's canvass in this city an cinity the past week has been an ac mirable one. He has met and spoken to many voters, as a candidate has ever ad dressed in the same length of time. At al of these meetings he has received th thoughtful attention of those who have attended his meetings. He has presented the Republican case with candor and clearness thus helping the general cause, and at the same time he has won the respect of hundreds of men who have listened to him.

When John Boyd Thacher, chairman of the New York Democratic State campaign committee, was asked if he thought President Cleveland would write a letter indorsing Senator Hill, he answered: "Mr. Cleveland has not been in the habit, you know, of taking part in affairs outside of his official duties, and I cannot say positively that he will write a letter." Some people are of opinion that it was no part of Mr. Cleveland's official duty to try and coerce the action of Congress on the tariff question or to become the active and open lobbyist of the Wilson bill.

The Democrats in New York city are having a great deal of trouble, and it increasing as the days pass. Upon his nomination for Governor, Senator Hill becan to make overtures to the anti-Tammany leaders, assuming that Tammany, which really nominated him, would stand by him in any event. As a condition of supporting him, Mr. Grace and the anti-Tammany leaders insisted that the ticket they support for city and county officials shall be printed on the regular Democratic ticket, the same as Tammany's. To this the Tammany leaders have taken exception, and Mr. Straus, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, seeing that he was not

ing no other regular Democratic municipal ticket, has declined the nomination. Of itself, this is an admission that Tammany will be beaten if it has not the influence of Hill's decision as to what constitutes the regular Democratic ticket for the city and county of New York. With a new candidate for Mayor. Tammany will go into the fight with no good will toward Hill, and so handicapped with dissensions and the demoralization of the Lexow investigation that it will not be able to put 20,000 fraudulent votes into the boxes to hold its ticket and Hill. Furthermore, Tammany has nominated candidates for Congress in every district, and declines with emphasis all overtures from the Grace Democracy for compromise. It now looks as if this

contention would throw into the hands of the Republicans three or four Representatives in Congress. While a number of the 'anti-snappers" are joining Hill, the Fairchild committee, whose candidate for Governor is Mr. Wheeler, is pushing its organization. The leaders claim that their ticket will poll over 100,000 votes, but if it only gets 20,000 they will be votes which have been Democratic in the past. On the whole, the outlook in New York for the Republicans is excellent.

WHY WAUGH'S RESOLUTION WAS STRANGLED.

The letter of Commissioner Lochren to a postmaster, suggesting that he could safely assail the Union pensioner and practically inviting him to do so, throws a flood of light upon matters which have heretofore been mysteries.

When the subject of pensions was under consideration, last December, in the House, Representative Waugh, of this State, of fered a resolution which, among other things, provided that a pensioner who i required to make a new case or lose his pension should, upon his request, be furnished the names of those who made the charges upon which such action was based The Democratic House promptly referred the Waugh resolution to the committee on invalid pensions, of which Augustus N. Martin, of the Eleventh Indiana district, is chairman; Fyan of Missouri, Hare of Ohio, McEttrick of Massachusetts, Baldwin of Minnesota, Graham of New York, McDannold of Illinois, Erdman of Pennsylvania and Fielder of New Jersey, are the Democratic members. The resolution was "pigeon-holed" by Chairman Martin and was never called up before the full committee for consideration.

Why was a resolution so important to the pensioner-one which would insure him against the envious and malignant cowards who write thousands of letters to injure pensioners every year, which have been worthless because they are anonymous-strangled by Chairman Martin or by himself and his Democratic associates on the committee? Simply because Hoke Smith and his Commissioner do not want their system of espionage and footpadism interfered with. Representative Martin was the agent of the Pension Bureau in the House, while George William Cooper was its spokesman from the North, and the malignant Enloe, of Tennessee, was the bureau's defamer of pensioners from the South-Cooper defending it in a speech in the House which he withheld for correction and has not yet returned for publication Hoke Smith and Commissioner Lochren opposed this fair proposition to permit the endangered pensioner to be confronted by his accuser. They are opposed to it be cause they are intent on using men who are eager to injure pensioners when they can do so under the promise of security. And this Lochren letter to the Ohio postmaster shows why Chairman Martin suppressed the Waugh resolution.

A BROKEN RECORD.

For many years past the Treasury Department has been in the habit of issuing in official document contaming, with a variety of other statistics, a statement showing the annual receipts and expenditures of the government during every year since 1856. The report for the last fiscal year, ing fact that for the first time in twentyseven years the expenditures of the government during that year exceeded the re ceipts. This has not happened before since the last year of the war.

Examining the statement in detail, it found that the excess of revenue over expenditure in the first year of James Buchanan's administration, namely, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, was \$1,169,604 The next three years, being the last three of the Buchanan administration, show large annual excess of expenditures over revenue. This was during a time of profound peace and while the Democratic conspiracy against the government was being orked up. Those who had control of government affairs were too busy plotting th dissolution of the Union to give much at tention to the management of national finances. When James Buchanan went out of office the public treasury was empty and the public credit so low that the government had to pay 12 per cent, a year for

The first five years after the Republican party came into power, namely, from 1861 to 1865, inclusive, were years of civil war, and although the revenues of the government, as soon as the Republican financial machinery got in working order, were very large, the expenditures were still larger. In each year from 1861 to 1865 there was an excess of expenditures over revenue, owing to the enormous outlay necessary to putting down the Democratic rebellion. But the statement shows that the first year after the close of the war the revenues exceeded the expenditures \$37,-223,203, and from that time till 1893, inclusive, the balance was on the right side. During this entire period, twenty-seven years of which was under Republican rule and all of it under Republican financial legislation, the expenditures of the gov ernment never once exceeded the revenue At the same time the public debt was re-

It was reserved for a Democratic administration to break the splendid record of twenty-seven years and compel the Amer-

duced from \$2,381,530,295 in 1865 to \$585,037,

in 1893, the latter being Secretary Car-

spectacle of a balance on the wrong side the national ledger. History repeats itself, and the disastrous record of the last year of Buchanan is duplicated in the second year of Cleveland. In 1894, for the first time since the war, the long line which shows an annual excess of revenues over expenditures is interrupted by blank, and there appears an entry of \$69, 803,260 excess of expenditure over revenue The facts carry their own moral.

THE USELESS REPRESENTATIVE.

Clifford avenue is one of the prominent streets which those who live along it for the most part desired to have improved. Few streets in the city are so much traveled, and none is in a worse condition Steps were taken to have the improvement made a year ago As is well known, the United States arsenal grounds face upon Clifford avenue, and the cost of paving that portion of the street would have been \$8, 000. The officer in charge of the arsenal recommended an appropriation for the work, as did his superiors. It was in the estimates of the War Department and was approved by Secretary Carlisle. When the estimate reached the ways and means committee of the House it was stricken out-a fact which was learned from Representative Bynum. Why did he not exert himself to have the appropriation made? If he did, and failed, was such a failure creditable to a man who had already served four terms in the House, and, therefore, should have had influence with a committee con trolled by his own party. The probability is that Mr. Bynum did not put forth the effort with the committee which other members do when a matter affecting a local in terest is before it. The truth about Mr. Bynum is that he has been so consumed with the hallucination that he has been ordained to walk the "higher planes of statesmanship" that he has devoted all his energies to the study of imported economic theories and holds that it is beneath him to exert himself in behalf of the interests of his constituents. An ordinary man, as Mr. Bynum would regard him, would have worked upon the members of that commit tee until a majority of them would have left the estimate of the recommending officers in the appropriation bill; but Mr. Bynum prefers to devote himself to such ridiculous theories as that a reduction of duties and wages in this country will cause a rise of wages in Europe. No wonder people ask: "What has Bynum done for the Seventh

A HAND-TO-MOUTH POLICY.

A private letter from a prominent Western railroad man, discussing the business situation, expresses the opinion that the people have had enough of Democratic mismanagement. "Every State that brings in a Republican majority from now on," says the writer, "will tend to restore confidence and enable the farmers and merchants to make plans for the future, which is something we have not been able to do for the past two years; we have simply lived from hand to mouth." There are thousands of business men and workingmen also who will appreciate this statement. Everybody knows what living from hand to mouth means. It means being in a state of uncertainty and suspense, afraid to take any risks or make any plans for the future, providing only for immediate wants and thankful to be able to do that. This has been the condition of thousands of business men and workingmen for more than a year past. The effects of the threatened Democratic tariff reform policy began to be discounted very soon after the election of 1892, and from that time to the present the business of the country has been done on a hand-to-mouth basis. Manufacturers and workingmen, employers and empleyes, capitalists and laborers, producers and consumers, railroads, mills and mines, all trades and all occupations, have been living and doing business from hand to mouth, owing to the uncertainty of business conditions caused by Democratic threats and agitation. And even now that a tariff law has been passed under which there are some signs of a feeble revival of business the leaders of the party are threatening further agitation and warfare on American industries. If the people are wise they will elect a Republican Congress and put an end to the policy that compels all business to be done on a hand-to-mouth basis.

A CLEVELAND DEPRESSION. Among the few things which the Democratic stump speaker is insisting on ith great persistence is that the business and industrial depression is of Republican origin. Of course, not even Governor Matthews attempts to give a logical reason why a panic which comes nine months after a general Democratic triumph can be charged upon a Republican administration whose years were years of increasing and permanent prosperity. In his message to Congress in August, 1893, Mr. Cleveland, in speaking of the panic, said:

With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up

The New York Herald, which has never been accused of friendliness for the Repub lican party, in an editorial in July, 1892, ex-

pressed the following opinion: All the evidence at hand shows that this is going to be a bad, sad year for the calamity howler. * * There will be nothing for him to do but to preserve silence or bewail the country's universal and exasperating prosperity. * * The business of the country is in a provokingly healthy and flourishing condition. * * * New industrial enterprises for manufacturing iron, cotton and woolen fabrics are go ing into operation in various sections, and while the margin of profit is small, busi-ness is on a solid foundation. * * The country is so large and parties are so small, compared with the influence of the commercial institutions of the Nation, that the success of this party or the defeat of that one can no longer be regarded as a disaster or a threat of disaster to national pros-

In this last opinion, designed to help Mr. Cleveland, the Herald was wrong, but it expresses the general sentiment of the country regarding the condition of business. All the trade journals during the summer and fall of 1892 expressed the same opinion, not only regarding the unprecedented prosperity of the country, but the solid founda-

tion upon which it was based. In view of these opinions from non-President Cleveland was correct in the fore-

1893, "financial distrust and fear sprang up on every side," and that the paralysis which fell upon industry and business was caused by fear of consequences of the reversal of the policy through which such unparalleled prosperity came to this people.

A comparison of the tin workers' union wages in Wales and the Amalgamated Association wages paid tin workers in this country is instructive. The following are the wages for twenty boxes:

Wales. States. \$5.30 Doubling 1.12 Heating 1.65

Shearing In Wales the workmen have agreed to make fifteen or twenty sheets extra to each box, which is a concession of 15 per cent. on the above wages. These facts, which appear in the Pittsburg Dispatch, are accompanied by the statement that in the larger mills the labor is reduced nearly onefourth by improved machinery. Another serious discrimination against the Pittsburg plate manufacturer is by the railroads. There is not a city in the interior, west of Pittsburg, to which the American railroads do not carry imported tin plate at a much less rate than they carry the Pittsburg product. Even to Cincinnati from New York the foreign rate per box is nearly 4 cents less than that accorded to Pittsburg. To most cities the discrimination in favor of the foreign plate maker is not less than 50 per cent.

President George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in an interview regarding the business situation, says: "The material account of the Pennsylvania railroad is less to-day by 50 per cent. than it was a year ago." This represents an enormous shrinkage in the business of the country. The railroads are in close connection with every branch of business, and if they do not prosper it is pecause the people are not prospering Their purchases of material depend on their patronage, and when they reduce their normally large purchases it reacts on manufacturers and through them on workmen and the people at large. If the material account of the Pennsylvania railroad has been reduced 50 per cent. in last year, that of other roads must have been curtailed in proportion. This is cumulative evidence of the universally disastrous effects of the Cleveland panic.

Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State committee, received a letter from a business man in this city in response to a request for a contribution for campaign purposes, in which the writer says:

Please accept this comparatively small contribution to the campaign fund. If the last eighteen months of Democracy had not ruined a \$25,000 business for me and left it in nearly the condition it was when I took hold of it you would receive something a great deal larger in the way of a contribution from me. I note what you say about placing whatever I give to my credit on your books. Instead of that just put it down, please, from an "awfully sore Re-

The writer of the above letter is not politics, but a young man who took up an enterprise useful to the business of the city, which prospered by energetic management while business was good, but which has been set back by the Democratic paralysis. Scores of business men in Indianapolis could give similar experiences.

A leading express company has closed its money and valuable package business in the Indian Territory on account of the frequency of train robberies, which they at tribute to the negligence or incompetence of the territorial authorities. As it has been but a few days since a train was held up and robbed of a large sum almost within sight of the Washington monument, and but a little while since another train was looted within a mile or two of the capital of California, this reflection on the authorities of the Indian Territory seems rather unjust. The fact is, recent experience has shown that it is almost impossible to guard against train robberies under present conditions, and instead of trying to throw the blame on local authorities railroad and express companies should adopt better means of protection.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"I see," said Mrs. Wickwire, "that they are making phonographic cylinders of soap "Makes a cleaner record, I suppose," said Mr. Wickwire, without taking his nose out

Poet and Plutocrat. "You don't pay any taxes," sneered the "No, but I pay revenue," rejoined the poet, proudly. "I would have you to know, sir, that on one ten-line poem alone I paid

of his newspaper.

80 cents postage in one year." Problem. Day by day, At Buzzard's Bay. What sayeth the wild, wild wave? The dickens a word That anyone's heard Of Grover's opinion of Dave.

The Difference. Tween the last rose of summer, so very And the bloomers Maud Edith now wears, There's this difference noted; one blooms

And the others bloom always in pairs.

The annual report of the Commissioner of the General Lanu Office shows that although the public domain is nothing like as extensive as formerly the government still does a considerable land business. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, an aggregate of 10,406,100 acres were disposed of for \$2,767,824. The sales and receipts were considerably less than during the previous year, owing to the business depression. The

report shows a total of 606,040,313 acres of

public land still open to entry in 25 differ-

ent States and Territories, including all the Western and Northwestern and several Southern States. The Journal has received from Superintendent Charlton, of the Indiana Reform School for Boys, lists of the candidates for the Legislature printed by the boys of the school. During the past season the boys have made 1,053,000 bricks and have erected two buildings, besides carrying on the shop, farm and garden work. The reform school

is one of the institutions of Indiana which

is conducted on business principles. W. C.

Ball, of Terre Haute; Gen. George F. Mc-

Ginnis, of Indianapolis, and W. J. Hilligoss,

of Muncle, constitute the board of control. John Vance Cheney, who is likely to succeed the late Dr. Poole as public librarian at Chicago, stands high in the literary world as a writer of prose and verse, and his coming to Chicago will be a distinct addition to the intellectual force of that city. At present he is public librarian at San

MERRITT'S

THEIR WORK DURING THE COXEY CRUSADE AND DEBS STRIKE.

Annual Report of the General in Command of the Department of the Dakota-The Battle Ship Maine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 .- In his annual

report, just published, Brigadier General

Merritt, commanding the Department of Dakota, says that the movement of troops in his department during the last summer was occasioned by two remarkable outbreaks which it has been necessary to control by the use of the army. In April was the organization and movement of the so-called army of commonwealers or Coxeyites; the other the strike commencing in June on the Northern Pacific railroad, precipitated in sympathy with the strike at Pullman, Ill. The report continues: "The first of these developed to the greatest extent in the farther northwestern portion of the department in the state of Montana, being augmented and aggravated by causes like those which made the strike that occurred subsequently of considerable proportion and more or ess difficult to control. The causes are a large floating, mining and, at times, unemployed population which, being more or less free from the restraint of law, is always ready to join any movement in which victousness and lawlessness are found. Another cause is an affected sympathy extended to the lawless by both high and low in office who depend on the suffrage of the less law-abiding for their positions. This principle of dependence is apparent among all classes of the community. The merchant, the grocer, the tradesman and all who live by the patronage of others, are constrained to openly express sympathy with the violent and, in many cases, with the lawless, because of the principle of boycotting which has been reduced to science in this newly and meagerly populated State. While many in these communities of the classes of which I speak privately condemn lawless conduct, fear that their means of procuring a livelihood will be taken from them by the boycott places them, so far as their public expressions of opinion go, among the worst element. It is not wonderful under these circumstances that lawlessness was in the ascendent in Montana during both of the abnormal outbreaks referred to. It is, perhaps, only necessary to add that all the resistance was made to civil authorities; in no instance did the people included in this outbreak resist the military when it appeared on the scene of disturbance. The roops were used with complete discretion by the officers in command and the law was enforced without violence." In treating of the great strike which stopped every wheel on the Northern Pacific railroad and inflicted great loss and untold inconvenience upon the public. Gen. Merritt says: "It is difficult to conceive a worse state of affairs than existed on this road. There was no mail communication with any point west of Fargo. The posts situated on this road could hold no communication with department headquarters save by telegraph. If the blockade had been continued, communities living and troops stationed at different points on the road were in danger of starvation resulting from the stoppage of supply trains."

General Merritt tells in detail how he disposed of his forces to meet the emergency and open up communication and says: "It is especially gratifying to note that all these movements, which involved

in many instances, considerable marching under the least pleasant conditions, were performed promptly and in the most creditable manner. The dispatch with which troops moved, without being cautioned to that effect, the celerity with which they reached their several destinations and the clearness with which orders were understood and reports were made reflect credit on the soldierly instincts of the responsible officers at the posts and in the field. have no doubt that if ample measures had not been taken in time to prevent it, that

a great destruction of railroad property even to the effacement of the road for considerable length of time, would have been wrought by the lawless element whose character has been hinted at in the fore-In conclusion General Merritt returns his thanks to the officers of his staff and to Colonels Wayne and Burte, especially, for their excellent management of the theater of operations in their care. In connection with the labor troubles he also calls at-

tactics for machine guns.

The Battleship Maine. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.-Captain Bunce, commanding the Maine, has made a report to the Navy Department on the trial trip of that vessel on last Wednesday. The trial lasted four hours. The contractors expressed themselves as satisfied. The average-reached was 15.95 knots and the highest speed 17.82. The twenty-five miles of the measured course was run against a strong headwind and the tide, estimated at 15.9 knots. Chief Engineer Melville, who attended the trial, has just returned to Washington. He says the machinery worked splendidly. There was no heating and no hitch of any kind. The power developed cannot be shown until the engineer experts now at work at the New York navy yard on the indicator cards taken on the trip have completed their task. But as the re sult of his observation engineer Melville estimates that the nine-thousand-horsepower required was exceeded by two or hree hundred. Commodore Melville also looked critically over the Ericsson, which is preparing for her trial at New London. He says he never saw better work than was done on this boat, which was built in

tention to the necessity of a system of

No Wonder Seals Are Growing Scarce. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 .- The inspectors of pelagic sealskins at San Francisco, appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, have reported to the department the number of sealskins taken by the pelagic sealers during the last season and brought to San Francisco. The whole number of skins examined was 14,794, and of this number 9,239 were taken from female and 1,295 from males, and 4,260 from pups sex unknown. If the same proportion o females existed among the pups taken as among the old seals the whole number of females taken probably did not fall short of 13,000 out of a total of 14,794.

Alleged Stamp Thieves in Jail. WASPINGTON, Oct. 19.-William B Smith and George W. Longstreet were given a hearing to-day on a charge of stealing 52,100 2-cent stamps from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The stolen starps were identified by other employes of the department. Bail was fixed at \$2,000 each, which the prisoners were unable to give. Witness Seymour, to whom Judge Miller referred as a "confederate," was placed under \$500 bonds, to insure his appearance before the grand jury. \$2,500,000 for Indiana Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 .- Assistant Sec-

retary Sims, of the Interior Department,

has approved the following pension requisitions: New York city, \$1,775,000; Philadelphia, \$1,900,000; Indianapolis, \$2,500,000; Knoxville, Tenn., \$1,800,000; Louisville, Ky., \$1,100,000; Topeka, Kan., \$3,500,000; Washington, D. C., \$50,000; total, \$12,625,000. His Second Offer Accepted. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19 .- A wedding with a tinge of romance surrounding it tool place here to-day. The contracting parties were Robert Verch, of Los Angeles, Cal. and Miss Mary Meyer, daughter of Dr. William Meyer, of No. 1124 Case avenue, this city. Nearly twenty years ago Mr. Verch sought the hand of Miss Meyer. He

then lived in Cleveland and was a telegraph

railroad. Because of the opposition of her

parents, Miss Meyer declined the offer and

her lover went West. He engaged in the

operator in the employ of the Big

real-estate business and accumulated a large fortune. A few months ago he renewed his offer, which was accepted. Forged a Marriage License. PARIS, Me., Oct. 19.-Melvine B. Morey has been convicted of forgery, but sen tence has been suspended during good be-havior. His fraudulent marriage was an-Wishing to marry Anna Cross, a thirteen-year-old girl, Morey applied for a marriage license. The clerk refused grant one without the consent of Miss Cross's father and prepared a paper for Mr. Cross to sign. Morey soon returned with what purported to be Mr. Cross's signature, obtained a license and married the girl. He took his child wife to a log cabin which had been used and deserted by woodchoppers in the forest at Stoneham.

There they passed their honeymoon Dr. Conklin's Story Perhaps True. CASSOPOLIS, Mich., Oct. 19.-Dr. A. B. Conklin, who returned home last night after six weeks of mysterious absence, left this fternoon for Manchester, Mich., to visit his wife. Mrs. Conklin had removed to Manchester and mourned her husband as

and detention coincides with the statements made after his disappearance about the two colored men hanging about his premises and about the vehicle standing near his office, which disappeared along the lake road. He can as yet give no other theory for his kidnaping than that stated by him last

BELT IS AWAKE

(Concluded from First Page.) Harrison had paid so graceful and beautiful a tribute a short time before. Wagons and buggies that had brought the farmers to town were so tightly jammed in line around the public square that it seemed an intricate problem to unwedge them. From the courthouse doors up to the train steps and from the neighboring streets the people surged, with hardly breathing space between man and man. When the audience manifested its appreciation of the speaker's remark, the applause came in one roar. Business was suspended in the place for twenty minutes. Hon. W. L. Taylor was left at Kokomo to address the crowd in the afternoon. J. F. Elliott introduced the ex-President. A part of General Harrison's speech, which lasted until 11:40, is as fol-

"My Fellow-citizens of Howard County-I

thank you for this great demonstration, not so much for myself-because I know that the source of your interest to-day lies in public questions, not in men. It is not very important who holds an office in the Inited States so far as the mere man goes, but it is of very great importance what party is in power and what policies, execu-tive and legislative, are to be put in force. The Republican party, having been in harge of this government since 1861-never wholly out of power-when it did not have power to legislate according to its will it and at least power to prevent the other party from legislating destructively, and so we were either managing things or we had a brake on the other fellows so that they could not run the team over the hill. "But two years ago the people endowed the Democratic power with full power. For the first time since Mr. Buchanan's administration they had the power to carry out n law any policies, executive or legislative, that they might determine upon. This was a grave responsibility, and the task fell nto inexperienced hands, because, as you know, for that long lapse of time since 1861 our Democratic friends have had nothing to do in national affairs except to complain of and criticise Republican policies. Now they were called upon to act. You all know that when they took charge of the government our people were enjoying a very high level of prosperity. The Repubenormous in its size, towering in its height as we believed, magnificent and in its proportions, graceful saelter and prosperity to a great and happy population. Our Democratic friends said, in 1892, in their platform, 'When we get in charge we are going to take this house down; we are not going to attempt to remodel it; but we are going to take it down to the ground.' We said to them Well, won't you begin at one corner and leave the roof on for a while for shelter? They said: 'No, we are going to take the roof off the first thing and then to take the walls down and we are going to lay a new plan on the ground.' So they did. The roof came off when the people understood that the Chicago platform was to be written into law. All our people-workmen and nanufacturers-had to move out. Such of them as had tents went under shelter of canvas, but a great many of them did not have tents and they camped under the trees, and there they have been ever since. "I want to make this point to-day: That hese people who undertook to take down the house ought to have had a plan of the new building before they tore down the old. They ought to have agreed upon some thing among themselves so that the builders, at least, would know just what was to be done. They ought to have had a plan o which the Democratic party had given ts consent. In the next place they ought to have made their arrangements to hurry the work for the people were out in the weather camped under the trees; the pitiless storm of adversity was beating upon their heads and the Democratic party owed it to the people to have a plan, and f they were going to tear down the good old house to push the erection of the new one as fast as they could. What was the fact? They had no pian. They went to work tearing down before they had any agreement among themselves as to what kind of a house they were going to put up and that has been the great mischief in connection with this legislation. The Demeratic party had no principle upon the tariff question that was so universally accepted that it could characterize the legislation that they adopted. But that is not the worst of it. When they had passed the tariff law it was one that Democrats did not approve. They made a tariff bill which Mr. Cleveland says is so bad, so inadequate, so unequal in its provisions, that, Democrat that he is, the leader of his party after the strongest appeals from his party friends to sign the bill for party harmony, that his party might not be disrupted, says, in effect: 'I am not insensible appeals, but this bill is so bad a bill that cannot give it my approval, and I will not sign it.' They have reared in place of the stately and secure structure in which our people had dwelt with increasing happiness and prosperity a ramshackle concern that themselves admit won't stand the weather. They are going to place braces outside and braces inside in order to make it stand at all."

MARION "TAKES THE CAKE." General Harrison Welcomed by 10,-000 Enthusiasite People.

Marion is an interesting field for the study of tariff effects, and when General Harrison began his address on the tariff there the inhabitants were quite willing and ready to take his statements for gospel truth. They had passed through the fire of experience, and many of the glass workers who had given little heed to the warnings of Republican speakers, several years ago were ready to admit that they had taken to a delusive idol-Democratic tariff reform. During the period of protection the glass works had been running on full time and the men had been making good wages. But with the coming of Democratic times-presto, change-and the despair of hand-to-mouth living was upon the people. During 1893, when the tariff tinkers began their planning to tear down the country, one thousand men probably were idle during much of the year in Marion. The manufacturers did not know what to do, with all sorts of threats budding in Congress, and they shut down half of the time. The present year showed no improvement, and when the Gorman-Brice mongrel became a law wages were lopped off 221/2 per cent. Even with this, employment has been given men only at irregular periods. Recently Senator Voorhees spoke at Marion and made the astounding statement that wages were just as good as they

had ever been. "How about our 221/2 per cent. cut?" shouted a workman from the audience. "I will come to that presently," answered the "Tall Sycamore." He has not come to it yet, for he finished his speech without referring to the matter again. These are the conditions General Harrison found when he arrived in Marion yesterday, shortly before 1 o'clock. A committee composed of Judge T. St. John, James Childs, W. E. Hogin, Austin DeWolf, Capt. Albert Boley, Z. R. Sanders and Fred Wilson accompanied the party from Kokomo to Marion. When within the suburbs of the seat of Grant county the whistles of the place set The reception at Marion was one to bring

joy to the hearts of Republicans enthused in the cause of their party. It was a gala day for the enterprising little manufacturing city. Two brass bands were at the street crossing awaiting the train, together with a number of carriages, one with spotless white horses for General Harrison and ex-Mayor George Moore, who introduced him to an audience of ten thousand people at the courthouse. A thousand or more scrambled about the steps of the car, waiting to get a glimpse of the eminent man, and as he alighted one joyful colored man grasped his hand and wrung it to his heart's content. A procession was formed, with a brass band in the lead and the Stewart Estep Glass Company's workingmen as an escort to the ex-President's carriage. Everywhere was to be seen the significant words, "Twenty-two and a half per cent. off." and frequently the words went up as a cry from some spectator. All the glass workmen had little cards in their hats with the legend that told of the cut in wages-a legend only as the word is used, ead. The Doctor's story of his kidnaping | for the cut was a stern reality. There

seemed to be a disposition to scoff at Senator Voorhees's remark about good wages. One banner carried by the glassworkers read thus: "In 1892, under protection, our wages amounted to \$120,860; in 1893, McKinley law in peril, our wages amounted to \$70,680; McKinley law now dead, our wages questionable." Another was: "Americans Should Use American Products." A third: "Vote for Steele and Protection." These banners were all carried by men employed in the leading industry of Marion. Some of the glassmakers rode in the carriages.

Grant county's greeting to the ex-President was indeed a magnificent one, and when the procession turned into the public square the occupants of the carriage saw the beautiful stone courthouse rising from a sea of people, the white stone contrasting strongly with the solid mass of dark-colored garments. The estimate of ten thousand people was a fairly conservative one, while the enthusiasm that the shouts told about would have done credit to an enthusiastic crowd of twenty thousand. It was fully four minutes before a passage way could be made, with solid human walls on either side, to the gaily-decorated stand, which was directly under the east entrance of the artistic bullding that serves Grant county for its courts. The audience would have been a huge one even for the State capital. When the face of Harrison, so well-known to the people of Indiana, was seen in the front of the stand a mighty shout went up, and hats whizzed into the air and handkerchiefs fluttered. The General could not venture on his speech till several minutes of this applause had spent itself. Then ex-Mayor Moore, in a few words, introduced him.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. For an hour General Harrison spoke, the applause at times almost being tumultuous.

He said, in part: "Everwhere I have been in the State of Indiana there have been manifestations of very great interest among the people in the issues of the pending political campaign. I have seen great outpourings of my fellow-citizens, but nowhere anything comparable to this magnificent demonstration. This interest, I am sure, is an interest in policies and principles. It is what we call an off year, a year in which the people are not wont to become greatly ex-cited; we reserve the climax of our excitements for the presidential year. But I fancy that no presidential year in recent times has called together a larger or more deeply interested audience of the American people than is assembled here this morning. There is a reason for that, and one or two of the reasons that I think influence the people and create this great interest I will briefly allude to; but before doing so, want gratefully to acknowledge the cordial welcome which has been extended to me by my comrades of the great civil war. (Applause.) As I moved through their open ranks to this rostrum and noticed the signs of febleness and of age which were everywhere apparent my heart was touched, and I cannot proceed to other themes without saying a word to them.

"My comrades, in a time when all things trembled in the balance, when war-the greatest issue-was before us, you forgot every personal interest and went to the front to defend the flag and the Constitution. In my opinion there is now presented to the American people a question fully adequate to again arouse your interest; and though you may have expended much of . your strength and of your youthful enthuslasm, there are yet great issues, and they press upon us for a solution that should compact the soldier vote of the United States for the Republican ticket this fall (Applause.) Sometimes in the war the men did not like the colonel, but they did not desert on that account. They were held fast to the, duty by their love of the flag. In this campaign that is now on the great body of our citizen soldiers cannot allow any personal motive or influence, or any pique or prejudice to turn them aside from a solid support of those who have by the enactment of great measures and the erec-tion of great homes for the soldiers, manifested their deep interest in them. It is no unfair disparagement of our adversaries to say that in the very nature of things the Democratic party cannot have that general and affectionate interest in the soldiers of the country that the Republican party has. (Cries of 'No! No!' and applause.) This statement is not unfair to that great body Democrats in Indiana and throughout the North who were faithful to the flag proved their faithfulness by fighting All such I honor; for every one of such I have a comrade's hand and a comrade's heart. But the Democratic party in the war times, even in Indiana, was di-vided in its support of the Union cause; and that great section, the South, which now furnishes the controlling majorities of the Democratic party, the men who form its policies and its laws, who constitute its nittees of Congress, that great section of the Democratic party was bostile to the Union soldiers during the war, and it is too much to expect, it is too much against human nature to think that they will feel the same affectionate interest in the soldiers of the civil war that the North feels. So the great pension legislation which has been enacted, though it has round support from Southern Democratic votes, it has been because they were manly enough to feel that the United States should pay its great debt. But they could not belp but feel that the pension fund was discributed in the North; that it did not come to their people; that the armies in which they took an affectionate interest, very naturally were not on the pension roll. Therefore, say, though many of them have acted from high motives and have supported there measures, the great strength of that laffuence which has held the Nation true to its soldiers of the civil war has been the influence of the great party that mustered these armies for the defense of the Union and received them with glad acciaim when they returned from a victorious war, (Great applause.)

At 2:05 the departure from Marion was made, Hon, A. C. Harris being left behind to make the address in the afternoon.

CROWDS EVERYWHERE.

Harrison Welcomed by Thousands at Warren, Bluffton and Decatur. The schedule only allowed a two-minute stop at Warren, but General Harrison gave the thousand or more people gathered there the benefit of all the time the men in charge of the train would spare him. The country people had come together in considerable numbers for so small a place, and they gave

a royal welcome to the party. Bluffton, county seat of Wells, which has been returning a Democratic majority as far back almost as the memory of man runneth, turned out a crowd large enough to justify a Republican majority next month. The stand for speaking had been erected in the courthouse yard about a mile from the station, and considerable time was taken in driving to and from. Bluffton has one of the most architectural courthouses in the State, and the several thousand people under the shadow of the massive tower that arises from one corner of the building with the pretty flags flying from the stand. made an attractive sight. Friday a great many people came to town from the country expecting to hear General Harrison, but the postponement of the trip on account of the funeral of a relative of General Harrison's had not been generally made known and a good many went home disappointed. The crowd would have been even larger had it not been for this circumstance. After speaking for twenty minutes, during which time there was marked attention, the party was driven back to the station. Fast time was made to Decatur, the next

stop, for the train was forty-five minutes

behind the schedule. At Decatur two thousand people had gathered on a large common near the railroad, and from a stand at one edge of it the statesman spoke, dwelling on the causes that brought about the panic and showing the results of the nervous condition of the country on account of the threats of Democrats who had control of both branches of Congress and the presidency. From Decatur to Fort Wayne the train came with-

During the trip General Harrison spoke in all to nearly thirty-five thousand people, his speeches making a total in time occupied of

Insurance Agent Arrested

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19 .- On complaint of he Prudential Insurance Company. Loveland, agent for the company, was arrested to-day for issuing bogus policies and making collections on the same. In desays Loveland has realized a large amount off of deluded policy holders. It is a question as to who will be the losers, The full extent of Loveland's operations cannot be learned till after an investiga